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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
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☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

New Attractions
At Ramaley's Hat Parlor this day.

Lumber! Lumber!!
10,000 feet 3-inch Maple,
15,000 feet 3-inch Cherry,
4,000 feet 4-inch Cherry,
4,000 feet 2-inch Cherry.
At the Lumber Yard of John Heath, corner of Duquesne Way and Third street.

Come and See Us
At the Hat Parlor, 22 Fifth avenue, near Market.

Something New.
Buy the Patent India Rubber Sponge; the toilet not complete without it. Sold at Jos. Fleming's, 81 Market street.

New Styles
In Straw Hats received this day at Ramaley's Hat Parlor, 22 Fifth avenue, near Market street.

The Celebrated
'Prince & Co." Automatic Organs are for sale only by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth avenue, who has just received another large stock.

The Reason Why
Ramaley's Hat Parlor is becoming so popular? Because he has the *best assortment*, the nicest and *newest styles* of Hats and Caps in the city, and sells at the lowest prices.

Fine Stationery.
All persons in want of fine stationery should go to Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice, where they will have an opportunity to select from the largest and most varied assortment of this line of goods in the city, consisting of Initial Papers, French and German Fancy Patterned and Gundrilled Papers, with Envelopes to match; English Note and Post Papers, Ruled and Plain; Peries and Rhondes' extra Square Cut Notes and Envelopes; all kinds of papers cut to order to any desired size. Initial Stamping in colors, and Embossing Monograms worked plain or colored. Monograms engraved in the latest *bon ton style*, or to any desired style. Wedding and invitation cards, papers and envelopes. Visiting cards engraved or printed. Mourning papers, envelopes and cards. Particular attention paid to the engraving or printing of wedding, invitation and visiting cards, &c. Also, to the getting up party and picnic invitation tickets, programmes, badges, and admission tickets, &c., &c., &c.

Nothing Nicer
Than those fancy ventilating Straw Hats to be had at Ramaley's Hat Parlor, 22 Fifth avenue, near Market street.

No Fancy Prices
At Ramaley's Hat Parlor. We sell goods at just what they are worth and no more.

A Long Felt Need
Has been supplied through the introduction into America of the celebrated MALT EXTRACT, the most eminent physicians in the United States have not failed to realize this fact, and they have endorsed it as highly deserving of confidence of satisfaction, so great and long desired an acquisition to the medical profession.
MWS

New Goods and New Styles
In Hats and Caps, received this day, at Ramaley's Hat Parlor, 22 Fifth avenue, near Market street.

Desirable.
Those new style ventilating Straw Hats, at Ramaley's Hat Parlor, 22 Fifth avenue, near Market street. Came and see them.

Furniture for Sale.
Several suits of the Chamber Furniture, oil finish, by Joseph Meyer & Son, 424 Penn street, and 135 Smithfield street. turths

Lower than the Lowest:
The prices of Ramaley's Hat Parlor, 22 Fifth avenue, near Market street.

Ramaley's Hat Parlor.
The Hats and Caps sold by J. D. Ramaley at his Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue, possess the very attractive peculiarity of being stylish and handsome. Mr. Ramaley has none other than an excellent quality of goods in his establishment, which he sells at such exceedingly moderate prices, that his store is daily thronged with parties desirous of securing a bargain. Among the varieties now on hand are boys' fashionable small assortment of Panama hats, from one to twenty dollars, Philadelphia, Mackinaw, Brown Rough and Ready Straws, the Pearl Chip and Cucumber Hats. Also, Imported French Linen Caps, warranted to wash, The Venetian Hats, Cassimere Caps and White Linen Driving Hats are all very desirable. Very Silk Hats of the latest styles are offered for five dollars, and the White Beaver Hats are very fine. A good Hat Brush and Plush is given with every Hat purchased. Soft Hats in black, Silver Beaver Soft Hats and elegant White Opera Hats from a full and desirable assortment. We repeat, every person desiring a Hat of any description, should go to Ramaley's Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue.

Ramaley's Hat Parlor
Is the place to buy your Hats and Caps. New goods, latest styles, and lowest prices—22 Fifth avenue, near Market street.

No One Should be Without One.
The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is now one of the most popular *machines before the public*. The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co., No. 115 Market street, are selling them on such easy terms that no one should be without one. The Wheeler is always ready for work and accomplishes any kind of sewing in perfect style. Remember that the agency is at No. 115 Market street.

Learn
The prices elsewhere and then come to the Hat Parlor and buy ten per cent less than the lowest.

"Piano Buying Made Easy."
Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth avenue, has adopted the system of selling pianos very low, for strict cash; or will, at less than catalogue prices, take part cash and the balance in monthly or quarterly installments, with interest on unpaid parts until settled. Thus, none need deprive their children of at once the greatest accomplishment, as well as the easiest, the most profitable and most genteel means of support, providing for their own means of support. Mrs. Blume sells nothing but first-class pianos, from the celebrated factories of Wm. Knabe & Co., and Haines' Brothers; also, organs and melodeons, made by Mason & Hamlin, A. Prince & Co., Prescott Bros., Geo. Cook & Co., Loring & Blake, Treat, Linsley & Co., and others. Persons living at a distance will be furnished with an illustrated catalogue, with prices marked from $50 to $200 less than agents generally sell for, by sending their address to Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth avenue.

No Trouble to Show Goods
At Ramaley's Hat Parlor, 22 Fifth avenue, near Market street.

Center of Attraction.
Ramaley's Hat Parlor, 22 Fifth avenue, near Market street.

The Largest Piano Factory in the United States.
When completed (about July 1st), the factory of Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co., will be the largest Piano Factory in the United States, and the capacity will be forty-five instruments per week. The demand for such increased facilities is a gratifying evidence of the prosperity of this branch of trade, and the instruments manufactured by this firm have gained a reputation for superiority which reaches beyond the limits of the western continent. There is now on hand at the factory upwards of one million feet of lumber of the various kinds used in the manufacture of pianos ready for use, and nearly as much more in the process of seasoning, as only the best and most perfectly seasoned can be used. Charlotte Blume, No. 43 Fifth avenue, is the only agent for these unrivaled instruments in this city and vicinity, and has just received an entire new stock.

Lower Prices.
Better goods, and newer styles, at Ramaley's Hat Parlor than elsewhere in the city.

Take Your Boy
To Ramaley's Hat Parlor, where you will find the best assortment and the lowest prices in the city

Brooklyn Standard White Lead
Covers more surface,
Makes a whiter job,
Is more durable,
And costs less money
Than any other lead in the market.
Beware of imitations or money refunded.
Sole agents for this brand,
McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists and dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Colors, Putty and Window Glass, No. 85 Market street. Observe the *House covered with red signs.*

By Express.
This day, twenty cases new Hats and Caps for Ramaley's Hat Parlor, 22 Fifth avenue near Market.

Gorham Manufacturing Company.
Trade Mark for Sterling. Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO.
Gorham Manufacturing Company,
Providence, R. I.
STERLING SILVER WARE,
and
NICKEL SILVER PLATED WARE.
Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

Gentlemanly Clerks
To wait on you at Ramaley's Hat Parlor, 22 Fifth avenue, near Market street.

The Lese Verein.
To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:
In your paper of yesterday you give a report of a meeting held by the members of the German "Reading Circle" (*Lese Verein*), and stated that a **set of resolutions was passed**, of which you gave a synopsis. These resolutions were passed *not at a meeting* of the members of the *Lese Verein*, but they were offered by Prof. Meinesthagen, *after* the close of the regular meeting, and adopted by twelve out of about two hundred members of the *Lese Verein*. This is the true statement of this affair.
A GERMAN.

The Monument Question.
To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:
I am not a lawyer, but I am a member of that "august body"—the Executive Committee of the Monumental Association. As such, I am not aware that our action on last Saturday can by any possibility be construed into *disorderly conduct*. I must, therefore, most respectfully, but decidedly, deny the right of His Honor, Mayor Drum, or any jury of *disinterested citizens* he may summon from his jurisdiction, to pass upon our action.
No doubt our crime in disregarding the sacred demands of that ancient borough, Allegheny City, is a grievous one, and the tribunal before whom we are cited to appear on to-morrow evening, an *impartial* one; but then if we must be condemned, it will be a consolation to know that we have been adjudged guilty after a full hearing by a jury of our own countrymen.
I protest earnestly protest against the object of the meeting in Allegheny City to-morrow evening, as the result of prejudice and self-interest.
JULIA.
PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1869.

Recent dates from Cuban sources state that considerable numbers of regular Spanish soldiers have deserted to the patriot army. There is also a great deal of sickness among them. The Republican forces have received as many or more *arms from Mexico* and other points in the way of munitions, arms, &c., than has yet been obtained from the United States.

FIRST EDITION.
12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

A Cabinet Change.

Secretary Borie Retires from the Navy Department and is Succeeded by G. W. Robeson, of New Jersey—Political Affairs in Virginia—Claims Treaty with Mexico—The New Russian Minister—Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1869.

New Secretary of the Navy.
The change in the Cabinet to-day took pretty much everybody inside and outside of the Navy Department by surprise. It was well enough known that Mr. Borie accepted his position originally with great reluctance, and he has frequently said he would go out before next winter, but there was not even a rumor that he intended carrying his purpose into execution at present. It seems, however, that before the President went North last time, the Secretary said he would like to retire as soon as a new man could enter on duty. The President saw Mr. Robeson lost Monday when in New York, and it was arranged that he should begin his services to-day. He came through from his home in New Jersey last night with Senator Cattell, and was sworn into office at noon to-day. Mrs. Judge Fisher af the White House. Secretary Borie gave a little dinner party last evening to a score or so of his friends, which it turns out was his farewell reception, though not one of the persons present, except possibly Admiral Porter, had any idea that such was the fact. Just before the gathering broke up he asked several of the gentlemen to call on him at the Department this morning, specially requesting that it should be just before eleven o'clock. They called and were present when the new Secretary appeared on the scene. The secret was so well kept that no one had the least intimation that a change was to take place till that moment. Secretary Geo. W. Robeson is the present Attorney General of New Jersey, and stands very near the head of the bar in that State. He is without experience in naval matters, but is a gentleman of excellent judgment and quick capabilities. He is unmarried and only about forty years of age, though he looks older than that. In person he is quite stout, and has a genial manner. During the war he was Adjutant General of his State. He attended the Cabinet session this afternoon, which was short and of no special importance, and subsequently dined with Mr. Borie and Senator Cattell.

The Negro Outrage.
It appears on further inquiry that the reports of yesterday about a rape by a negro upon a white girl were not quite correct. The three sisters were on their way to school. He seized the eldest, but she escaped after a long struggle, when he seized the second; but she also escaped, and then he became frightened by their continued screams and ran away without accomplishing his purpose. Both the three girls was bruised in the contest, and one has been thrown into a dangerous brain fever.

Virginia Politics.
The political contest in Virginia increases in excitement. Only eight more working days remain, and both parties have arranged for a large number of meetings before election. The Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee is up here to-day for speakers, but was not very successful in his work, as there are but a half dozen members of Congress in town, and nobody but General Van Wyck could go. Registration in the State closed yesterday.

Our Claims Against Mexico.
It is thought the commission for the settlement of claims with Mexico under the treaty ratified last winter will meet here in August. Wm. H. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, is our commissioner, and the Mexican government has appointed one of the present members of its Congress named Palacio. The President has designated Hubley Ashton, late Assistant Attorney General, as our attorney before the commission.

The New Russian Minister.
Katatzai, whom the cable announces as the new Minister to this country from Russia, came here fourteen or fifteen years ago as Secretary to Minister Bodisco, and remained for some years, making many friends and very favorable impression. He has, for some time, been one of the Emperor's counsellors of Foreign Affairs, and is a man just in the prime of life.

Coggswell's Portrait of Lincoln.
The President, after careful consideration, has selected to be hung in the White House, with the pictures of other Presidents, Coggswell's full length portrait of Lincoln, which was shown in the lobby of the Senate last winter, and the three thousand dollars appropriated by Congress will be paid to the artist next winter.

A New Reciprocity Treaty.
It is certain some rather important negotiations are going on with Canada and England relative to a new reciprocity treaty with Canada, but just what they are has not yet fairly come to light.
WASHINGTON, June 25.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Mr. Robeson was sworn in by Chief Justice Cartter, and attended the Cabinet meeting today.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $801,000.

Several additional clerks have been dismissed from the Treasury Department.

Hon. R. R. Hubbard, Comptroller of the Currency, will leave Washington this afternoon on a trip to the North and West. He will be absent three weeks.

Mr. Turner is postmaster.

Mr. Turner, colored postmaster at Macon, has received his commission and left for that city.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

The number of Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue have been reduced 107 since November. There are now 2,217 in the service.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

A railroad meeting at Kirksville, Mo., Thursday, adopted the most practicable route for a new railroad from Quincy, Ills., through Edina and Kirksville, Mo., thence to a point on the Missouri river opposite Brownsville, Nebraska. A Board of Directors was chosen, and C. A. Savage, of Quincy, elected President.

The propeller Aspinwall, which left Charleston, S. C., with dispatches to Hayti, on Sunday, also carried a number of men—volunteers for Cuba, besides several residents of Charleston and Norway from whom permission was refused, and seemed to have come here by appointment.

At William College, Mass., on Thursday twenty-four graduated out of a class of thirty, and four additional graduates in the partial course. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Judge Benedict, of New York; President Elliott, of Harvard University; General John E. Wool, of Troy; Congress in, of Pittsfield, and of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. John W. Bailey, of Carlinville, Ill., and Rev. E. Smith, of New York.

Seventy-five thousand smuggled cigars were seized at New York on Thursday, on the bark Irma, from Havana.

A fire at the corner of Sixth and Columbia streets, Philadelphia, yesterday, destroyed $200,000 worth of property.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received a letter dated May 31, from General W. Dent, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in Arizona Territory, in which he gives the same statement of the conduct of the Indians. News of depredations come from all parts. They have made attacks on herds and wagon trains in the immediate vicinity of Camp Verde, wounding and killing several men and driving off the stock. The same scenes have been enacted near Camp Lovell. The *rivers Indians of the Gila and Colorado* are quiet, being now engaged in planting. The trouble, he says, is owing to the temporary removal of troops from the Territory.

The Mexican advices say that Gov. Conora turned out the Federal Custom House officers at Guaymos to admit of a foreign cargo of seventy thousand dollars, which otherwise would have been subject to a duty of over five thousand dollars. Gen. Canto is to be tried before a military court because the civil Judges at Durango are afraid of their lives. There was an eruption of the volcano Colima on the 12th of June. The whole mountain was crowned with fire. This is the first outbreak since the year 1850.

A fire in an iron building on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, damaged Tonly's lithographic establishment and others about $10,000; insured.

Workmen are engaged on the pavement fronting Independence Hall, Philadelphia, preparing the foundation for the monument of Washington, which will be erected on the fifth of July. The base will be surmounted by a handsome statue of Washington, presented to the city by children attached to the public schools, who alone contributed to the expense of the monument.

Several additional Cuban leaders were arrested in New York Thursday night.

The inhuman officers of the James Foster were sentenced yesterday—Glynn, the carpenter, to fifteen years; Crathers, the boatswain, to seven years, and Murphy, third mate, to five years in the penitentiary.

About twenty New York cigar dealers have been arrested on the charge of not affixing stamps to each box of cigars, Commissioner Thornton having decided that it is the law. The stock of E. C. Ganfield, wholesale dealer in distilled spirits, and the place of business of two retail dealers, have been seized. The former was removed to a bonded warehouse, pending forfeiture. About 60,000 gallons of spirits are involved.

The Polish residents of New York have made arrangements for the triennial celebration of the pagan union of ancient Ethunia, Podalia and Galicia with the kingdom of Poland in 1359.

A Trenton, N. J., dispatch says:—Hon. Geo. W. Robeson, the newly appointed Secretary of the Navy, is a son of Judge Wm. P. Robeson, of Warren county, N. J., formerly a prominent leading Whig. After the election of Mr. Frelinghuysen as Senator in 1867, Mr. Robinson was appointed by Governor Ward Attorney General, which position he resigns for the new duties. He is about forty-one years of age, and justly holds high rank in his profession. He is a strong and decided Republican.

The Pullman California excursion party reached Chicago yesterday, after a delightful trip of twenty days.

Three tons of silver from the Georgetown, Colorado, mines arrived at Chicago yesterday.

H. M. Smith, one of the editors of the Chicago *Republican*, was knocked down and otherwise maltreated in that city yesterday, by one H. G. Stone. The affair grew out of a personal article written by Mr. Smith, in regard to real estate transactions of Stone.

J. A. Galvin and R. Moody, the latter colored, were yesterday sentenced to be hung for the murder of two Memphis policemen about a year ago.

Stephen B. Hayman, on trial at Cincinnati for the embezzlement of $20,000 from the American Express Company, was discharged yesterday.

The Commencement exercises of Washington College, Lexington, Va., took place Saturday. Gen. Lee distributed the medals and diplomas. C. W. McCormick, of Chicago, a member of the board of Trustees, who was unavoidably absent, sent his check for five thousand dollars as a substitute for his personal appearance. Many distinguished persons from other States were present.

The registration in Virginia just closed has greatly increased the white majority in the State. The Conservatives claim their vote to be increased 20,000.

CUBA.

Men Women and Children Butchered.

Letona Assaults a Camp of Refugees and Slaughters Two Thousand Persons—Strength of the Opposing Armies—Spanish Generals Dispirited—Arrival of Filibusters—Yellow Fever Increasing at Havana.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Hhvana letters of the 19th say on the 16th several anxious dispatches came to Espimar from Generals in the field. They wanted men, and represented their forces in danger. The Spaniards at Puerto Principe and on the road to Nuevitas suffered heavily from rebel attacks.

A correspondent sends the following statement of forces in the field: The government has 15,640 veterans, 2,700 volunteers added to 18,800 volunteers in the cities, of which 9,200 are in Havana. The forces of the patriots are 36,000 whites and 10,000 negroes, of which about 20,000 are well armed. This force would undoubtedly overwhelm all the Spaniards than successful operations in the field could have been. The commanders find it difficult to maintain any organization. The feud between the regulars and volunteers is growing more intense every day, and all hopes of settlement seem to be at an end. The volunteers have completely control of their commanders, and indescribable outrages are being perpetrated at their instigation.

HAVANA, June 19.—Details of the extraordinary mortality of cholera and dysentery in the ranks of the insurgent forces are now confirmed.

Nothing is known about military movements, but it is supposed all important operations are suspended on both sides.

General Jose Lopez Roldas is expected to arrive here next Sunday.

Col. M. S. Ashby, who was the leader of General Wade Hampton's scouts in the late rebellion, arrived at Nassau last Monday, on his way to Cuba.

General Puella has been relieved of his command, and has arrived at Cuba. He had only five thousand reinforcements are needed in the Cinco Villas district.

Another expedition of filibusters has landed on the Southern coast.

The schooner Lafeve has been released as a British vessel, and was towed to Jamaica by her captor. Her claims on the ground of two pounds damages for each day of her detention.

Commodore Philbrook has gone to Manzas to investigate the assassination of the English boy. The English Consul there regards the outrage as evidence of the inability of the authorities to protect foreigners. Active steps are being taken to defend Matanzas and Cardenas by Spanish cruisers.

Advices of the 20th from Nuevitas report *another engagement* between Puerto Del Padre and Los Tunas. The Spaniards eight hundred strong, under Gen. Ferrer, were defeated, losing their convoy and retreated to Tunas. Gen. Ferrer sent for reinforcements, and they had been forwarded.

THE WEST INDIES.

Salnave Bombards Aux Cayes—Luperon Demands the Surrender of Puerto Plata, &c., &c.

HAVANA, June 25.—Advices from Port au Prince report that on the 12th of June President Salnave, after bombarding Aux Cayes forty-eight hours, landed eight hundred men and assaulted the fortifications. He captured the forts, but the insurgents rallied and recaptured their works. The rebel General Wassegact is dangerously ill.

The steamer Telegrafo, commanded by the Dominican rebel General Luperon, had left St. Marie for St. Domingo. The steamer Tiber arrived at St. Thomas on the 19th and sailed next day for St. Domingo. Fabius, agent of General Baez, was a passenger on his return from Washington. Rumors are current of seizure of the cession of the bay of Samana to the United States.

News has been received from the capital of San Domingo to the 15th. It is reported that General Luperon had arrived before Puerto Plata on board the Telegrafo and demanded the immediate and unconditional surrender of the place. President Baez was making vigorous efforts to suppress the revolt.

An arrival from Carracas June 8th brings a report that Port Maracaibo is closed to foreign commerce on account, it is supposed, of a local revolution.

HAVANA, June 23, *via* LAKE CITY, June 25.—The Venezuelan government has closed Port Maracaibo because the State authorities had usurped the customs revenues. Ten days' grace were allowed vessels loading at the port.

In St. Domingo Generals Cabral and Luperon have joined their forces against President Baez, the ports have all been closed with a strong force, and proposes to cut off all communication between the capital and the interior, while Gen. Luperon will blockade the harbor with the steamer Telegrafo.

The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A., of Pittsburgh, will be held this evening at the rooms of the Association, No. 23 Fifth street, at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND EDITION.
4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Napoleon's Speech at Camp Chalons—The Irish Church Bill—Attempted Assassination, &c.

Another Version.
PARIS, June 25.—The *Journal*, official, in its report of the Emperor's speech at Chalons, gives the following version of the concluding words: "Continue in the same course, and you will win ways for security of so great a nation, and will maintain the military spirit necessary for a great people."

The Church Bill.
LONDON, June 25.—In the House of Lords tonight Baron Rensdale gave notice of amendments to the Irish Church bill to allow the Irish bishops to retain their seats in the House of Lords.

Attempted Murder.
BUCHAREST, June 25.—An attempt has been made to assassinate the President of the Council of Ministers. The assassin is in custody.

Progress of the New Cable.
BREST, noon, June 25.—Signals are constantly received from the steamer Great Eastern through the cable, and are excellent. They have not been interrupted since the sailing of the fleet. The work progresses with every prospect of success.

Yacht Race in the Channel.
LONDON, June 25.—The channel match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, from Dover to Cherbourg, 140 miles, was won by the Gulnevere, owned by Captain Thompson, of the Royal Victoria squadron. The yachts left Dover at four P. M. Wednesday, and arrived at Cherbourg as follows this morning: Gulnevere, at 2:30, Candor at 4:15, Cambria at 4:20, Alarm at 5:31, Peoria last. The wind was light throughout.

Return of Ministers.
PARIS, June 25.—The American, Swedish and Portuguese Ministers have returned to the city.

Shipping Intelligence.
LONDON, June 25.—The steamship Scotia, City of Boston and Louisiana has arrived.
PLYMOUTH, June 25, evening.—The steamship Germania, from New York June 15, arrived this evening on the way to Cherbourg and Hamburg.

London Money Market.
LONDON, Evening, June 25.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 92⅞. Five-twenty bonds 80⅝; do at Frankfort 80⅝@80¾. Erie, 19½; Illinois, 94½.

Paris Bourse.
PARIS, June 25.—Bourse flat.

Liverpool Markets.
LIVERPOOL, June 25.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 12⅛; Orleans 12⅜; sales 12,000 bales.
California white wheat, 10s 2d; red western, 9s 10d. Flour, 25s 3d. Corn 30s for old; 28s 3d for new. Oats, 2s 1d. Pork, 90s. Lard, 72s Cheese, 74s. Bacon, 62s 6d.

London Produce Market.
LONDON, June 25.—Linseed cake £10 2s. Tallow 44s. Sugar 38s 9d.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.
ANTWERP, June 25.—Petroleum at Antwerp 46¾ francs.

Havre Cotton Market.
HAVRE, June 25.—Cotton closed firm for stock on spot.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.
FRANKFORT, Evening, June 25.—Five-twenties closed at 80⅝@80¾.

CITY MATTERS.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

A Little Boy Aged Seven Years Run Over by a Hand Wagon in East Birmingham and Instantly Killed—Coroner's Inquest.

About half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a little boy named Valentine Koegler, aged seven years, was run over and instantly killed, on Carson, at the corner of John street, East Birmingham, by the hand wagon owned by Wm. Ward, of this city. At the time stated the little boy, together with a number of others were near the hand wagon; a man seated therein was distributing theater bills, and little Koegler was following in the rear, a few feet from the wheels of the wagon ran to pick it up. Just as he was rising to his feet another boy jostled against him and he fell across the track of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway, and between the wheels of the wagon. The hind wheels ran partly on the boy's head and breast. He was then dragged yard, when it passed over him. The wagon was moving very slowly at the time. There were about three hundred children on the street, but the driver was the unfortunate man who picked up he was found to be quite dead. He was taken to the residence of his parents on an alley below Carson, Birmingham, by Mr. Wendell Koegler, father of the deceased boy, went before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, and made information against the driver of the wagon, driving at the time of the sad accident, charging him with manslaughter. The party was issued and officer McCready arrested the accused, who was afterwards released on bail. Alderman Ammon then proceeded to the scene and proceeding to the house summoned a jury of six men, and held an inquest, rendering as the finding of the jury that the information made against Ward will be withdrawn. The following testimony was elicited at the inquest:

TESTIMONY.

W. C. Gallaher, sworn—Friday evening, June 25th, between four and five o'clock, Wm. Ward was driving a hand wagon along Carson from the direction of the Monongahela, and I was standing on the pavement when I saw a man pick the boy up and carry him away. The wagon was going very slowly, the horses were walking and the band was playing at the time. The driver stopped as soon as he was informed of the boy's loss.

Xavier Meldar, sworn—I saw the accident; it occurred about five o'clock; I was with the father of the child when the band wagon passed; some one in the wagon was throwing bills out, and the boy was running after them; I did not see any more of it until I seen the boy lying on the street. The wagon was not going slow, the horses were walking, and the band was playing.

THE VERDICT.

The jury after a short deliberation, found the following verdict:

We find that the deceased, Valentine Koegler, came to his death on Carson street, in the rebellious ward, by accidents received at the hands of Peter Rynard, between the hours of four and five o'clock, on Friday, the 25th day of June, 1869, by being accidentally run over by a hand wagon driven by William Ward, and while the boy Koegler was crossing the street, Wm. Ward, from blame or censure in the matter, they signing the practice of distributing theater bills from the sides of wagons while the same are in motion.

The Fort Wayne Lease—Report of Tellers.
The stock and bond holders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, who met on Thursday to vote upon the acceptance or rejection of the lease of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, reassembled yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, to hear the report of the tellers, the vote stood as follows:

On the first resolution 179,701 for, and 7,237 against.
Second resolution, 186,918 for, and none against.
Third resolution, 162,636 for, and 24,282 against.
At the meeting of the first and second bond holders, the vote stood about in the same proportion.
At the meeting of the Directors of the road, the usual quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent. was declared, anticipatory of the 16th of July.

Accident at Turtle Creek—Physician Injured.
On Monday night, Dr. Matlack, residing near Turtle Creek, was called to see a patient at a late hour, and proceeded to his destination on horseback. On the way his horse became fractious and threw him, falling upon him and injuring him severely. He was not found for three or four hours afterwards, when some men, passing along the road, were attracted by his groans. He was then able to rise, or help himself, but was conscious and stated how the accident happened. He was then moved to a residence, and medical aid summoned. At last accounts he was recovering, although he still exhibited symptoms of severe internal injuries.

ESCAPED.—Mrs. Eliza Hollingsback, the Allegheny widow, who destroyed her infant a few days ago by throwing it into a cess-pool, and who, being too unwell to place in prison, was put under guard of a policeman, escaped on Wednesday evening last, and has not since been heard from. Her escape is fortunate, as it will save the county the expense of several dollars in a trial which would have resulted in an acquittal. We have had many trials for infanticide in this county, within the past ten years, but convictions have been rare indeed. The evidence is difficult and the jury would be loth to find in the end.
Mr. Hughart stated that the Pennsylvania Railroad had refused to allow them the right of way through the tunnel, and efforts to make a connection in that direction would therefore prove futile.
Mr. Reese Owens moved that the resolution offered by Mr. Bigelow, granting the company the right of way down Water street, be adopted.
Some further discussion ensued, when Mr. John Wilson moved that the subsidiute of Mr. Bigelow be laid on the table.
The motion was carried. The question then recurred on the original resolution as amended by Dr. Bruce, viz: that the Company be allowed to lay the track off Cherry alley for three years.
Mr. John Wilson here moved that the meeting take no further action on the question, but that the subject be referred back to the Railroad Committee with instructions to report at the next meeting of citizens to be convened at the call of the Chairman, a plan for the Connellsville Railroad to make a western connection.
Mr. Ogden made a very able speech favorable to granting the Company the right of way over Water street. The motion of Mr. Wilson was to virtually postpone action, but he objected. He would move, however, that a Committee of five be appointed to report a plan for the Connellsville Railroad to make a western connection. The motion was lost.
The Chairman then stated that the question now before the house was the amendment of Dr. Bruce to grant the Connellsville Railroad the right of way over Cherry alley for three years. The amendment was lost.

THE WATER STREET ROUTE ADOPTED.

The question then recurred on the original resolution namely: Allowing the Company to construct their railroad along Water street, and it was declared almost unanimously.
A motion was then made and adopted instructing the Councils to favorably consider the Water street route, and adopt an ordinance providing for the granting of said right.
The meeting then adjourned.

The German Library Association and the Fourth of July Demonstration on Sunday.
We gave yesterday what purported to be the proceedings of the German Reading Circle of Pittsburgh at a meeting held the night previous in reference to the proposed demonstration by the Germans on Sunday, the Forth of July. Some incorrectness being complained of, we, by request, publish the following official report: The society is known as the German Library Association, of Pittsburgh, numbers two hundred and fifty members, and embodies a very intelligent portion of the German population. And now as to the proceedings of the meeting: In accordance with a request of twelve members of the circle, the President called a meeting for Thursday evening with, o'clock, at the library rooms, 214 Liberty street, for the purpose of expressing their views in regard to the proposed demonstration on the Fourth of July.
The meeting was quite largely attended, and shortly after eight o'clock C. Meyran, the President of the Association, called those before order, stated the object of the same, and in his address expressed his views and opinion that a participation by the Library Association as such, in any demonstration of this kind, was antagonistic to the spirit and character of the Association that the meeting had assembled to consider well and carefully any proposed action in the matter, and not forget the object of the Association as expressed in its charter, the "diffusion of useful knowledge and the encouragement of literature."
A motion was hereupon made by Major G. Schleiter that inasmuch as the proposed demonstration is not a proper subject for the consideration of the Association, and would be contrary to the spirit of the charter, this meeting adjourn forthwith. The motion was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

GEO. POINT, Secretary.

After the adjournment of the meeting, Dr. Meinerthagen requested the remaining members to permit him to read a series of resolutions he had prepared for the occasion. Of course these resolutions do not express the sentiments of the Library Association, and are merely the expression of some of its members. The resolutions were published yesterday, and of which the Association as a body, as will be seen from the above, totally ignore.

The Soldiers' Monument—Meeting of Citizens in Allegheny this Evening—Meeting to be Held in Pittsburgh on Monday Evening.
The citizens residing in Allegheny City, who are opposed to the location of the Soldiers' Monument in Allegheny Cemetery, should bear in mind the meeting to be held in front of the City Building in that city this evening. Resolutions strongly protesting against the proposed action taken by the Monumental Association will be presented and adopted, and copies forwarded to the Executive Committee.
On Monday evening a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh will be held at the Court House, and will be held at Wilkins Hall, on Fourth avenue, Mayor Drum having issued a call for the meeting at the instance of a number of citizens. The call is numerously signed, but only a few of the leading names to it can be seen by referring to our advertising columns.

MANSFIELD PROPERY.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertesement in another column of Mansfield property for sale in lots of one, two, five and ten acres each. The lots are very eligibly located near the station, and to persons seeking sites for country homes could not be surpassed. The railroad facilities at Mansfield will soon be increased by the building of the Chartiers Valley railroad, which intersects at Mansfield, thus rendering this a doubly important point, while property is much more valuable than in localities remote. For further information inquire of H. Lee, 194 Liberty street.

THE TAVERN KEEPERS—SECRET MEETING.—The Tavern Keepers, representing the "Mutual Protective Society," who have taken upon themselves the enforcement of the Sunday laws, held a secret meeting in Turner Hall on Saturday afternoon. Not a reporter was on the press, both German and English, were excluded from the meeting, and the public remain in ignorance of their action until they choose to make it known. It is supposed that they assembled together for the purpose of completing their arrangements for compelling a strict observance of the law to-morrow.

CORRECTION.—In our Court proceedings of Friday, in reporting the case of S. T. Mellor, a citizen of the old Ninth ward, before the Court on a charge of assault and battery, we stated he had been tried once before, and had gone against Mr. Mellor. In justice to him as well as to ourselves, we wish to state the statement. The case was tried before and the jury, after being out for hours, failed to agree, and were discharged. Yesterday the case was quashed, disposed of by the jury with a verdict of not guilty.

FAREWELL SERMON.—Rev. J. H. Wagner, pastor of Grace Reformed Church, corner of Grant street and Webster avenue, will preach his farewell sermon to-morrow morning. Mr. Wagner has been a resident of our city for five years, and during that period has made many friends by his quiet, unobtrusive manner and his fervent zeal in the cause of religion. The members of his congregation without exception, as well as his numerous other friends, will regret his departure from our city, but all wish him better health and continued prosperity elsewhere.

PERSONAL.—Mayor Bush is absent from the city on a visit to the East. He will not return until Sunday or Monday. Alderman Butler will attend to the business at the Mayor's office during his absence.

Rev. J. J. Jones, Pastor of Pennsylvania avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, who has been absent for several months in Europe, has returned home, and will resume his ministerial duties on to-morrow, Sabbath.

THE HOME MISSIONARY FESTIVAL.—The festival of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, at Lafayette Hall, will close this evening. It has been successful beyond the most sanguine expectation of its projectors, and the dinners served have not only commanded in large attendance, but elicited the highest commendations of those who know what a good dinner is. The festival is open from two to twelve to three o'clock this afternoon, and the festival will close this evening.

EXCURSION TICKETS.—Henry W. Gwinner, Esq., General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, announces that excursion tickets will be sold here to persons desirous of going to Cresson and Latrobe on June 30th, 5th, 12th and 19th, and July 3d, 10th, 17th and 24th. This will be a great advantage to those desirous of attending the school anniversaries in the neighborhood of the places mentioned.

For a fine quality of hardware go to J. M. Fahnestock's, No. 56 Wood street. His goods are of the finest quality and his prices very low.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.
CHICAGO, June 25—10 P. M.

At the open

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

IOWA not long ago paid off all of its outstanding debts for which it could induce its creditors to accept the money, and has the cash in hand with which to pay the rest as soon as it matures. Indiana is imitating the same policy. One-third of its debt, amounting to $3,000,000, is to be cancelled on the 1st of July, after which it will owe but $1,800,000, against $9,000,000 five years ago. The officers of both States evidently understand that there was never a better time to get out of debt than now, while money is plenty and everything else dear. By and by there will come an opposite state of affairs, and then debtors will suffer, and this suggests a proper method for the application of the "unexpended balance" in the State Treasury of Pennsylvania.

THE resignation of Secretary BORIE, of the Navy Department, will surprise no one. It has been evident since his appointment that he was not the man for so important an office, as a member of the President's Cabinet. He is a patriotic and worthy citizen, respected in private life for the purity and integrity of his character, but altogether unused to the labor and responsibility of high official position. His successor, GEORGE M. ROBISON, of New Jersey, was at one time Attorney General of that State, and this fact implies a high professional standing, but further we are unacquainted with his history. The resignation of Mr. BORIE may be taken as confirmatory of the sentiment avowed by the President in his inaugural as to dispensing with the services of his own appointees as readily as those he found in office, should the interests of the public service be promoted thereby. We are a little curious as to whether Admiral PORTER will retain the same connection with the Navy Department under the new Secretary as he did under Secretary BORIE'S administration.

THE question of lay delegation in the Methodist Episcopal Church has not excited that interest, so far as the voting on the proposition is concerned, that was anticipated. The vote thus far reported in the organ of the church in Pittsburgh reaches an aggregate of 24,434, of which 16,995 is for and 7,439 against lay delegation. In the Pittsburgh Conference the majority will not come up to the figure anticipated by the friends of the new system. In a vote reported of 4,232, there is only a majority of 452 for lay delegation. The *Christian Advocate* of this city, estimates the whole vote will not exceed 250,000, less than one-fourth of the total membership of the church. There seems to be no doubt but that the proposition will be adopted, but it will be by a minority vote. It is noticeable, after the agitation of the subject so persistently for a number of years, that such a small number of the members of the church care to vote on it. If it were not for the fact that the women are allowed to vote the figures would make no show at all; and not enough of the weaker sex cast ballots to show any particular appreciation of the privilege in church matters, whatever they would do in politics.

THE rapidly increasing emigration from England to the United States is attracting the attention of the English press. Of course they do not like it. Remarking on the great increase during May, the London *Post* says that "Such an outflow of working men would be remarkable at any period of the year, but it becomes doubly so when it takes place at that season when employment is generally most plentiful and wages are at their highest rate. Nor is there any appearance of its decreasing, nor reason to believe that it is a sudden or fortuitous outburst. On the contrary, in all parts of the country, save in the agricultural districts, there seems to be a disposition to systematize emigration and to treat depletion as a recognized cure for the difficulties of the working classes." Meanwhile the emigrants will meet with a cordial welcome, and plenty of employment at remunerative wages, in the United States. Many people do not appreciate the value of this outflow of bone, muscle and brain to this country from the over-crowded nations of Europe, yet it is one of our greatest elements of national wealth and progress. Ponder on some of the figures just prepared by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. We have received at all the ports of this country, since January, 1858, 2,500,000 immigrants—people of our own Caucasian race—besides 65,000 Chinese. Of the former 845,000 are from Germany, 560,000 from Ireland, 655,000 from Great Britain, 108,000 from British America, 58,000 from Sweden and Norway, 49,000 from France, etc. This is enough of humanity to populate a State as large and as densely peopled as Pennsylvania; and it is a species of annexation that costs nothing, but increases our wealth as individuals and as a nation.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

A portion of the German citizens appear determined to proceed with their very unpatriotic demonstration on the Fourth of July. Patriotism, we take it, implies obedience to the laws and love and respect for the institutions of the country. In both essentials the proposed celebration is sadly wanting. It not only contemplates an open violation, or evasion, of the laws of the State and of the customs and usages of the American people, but the reason therefore is placed upon the most untenable grounds. The Sunday laws, sanctioned by the people, and which have been on the statute books of Pennsylvania since the State was a British colony, are objectionable to the Germans; therefore we are to have the proposed display. The flaming speeches at the German meetings implying an excessive patriotism, go for naught. We all very well know, and the candid promoters of the celebration admit, that this is the least consideration in the matter. It is a pretext, and not a cause.

We hear it stated that the demonstration will be conducted in the most orderly manner; that there will be no noise or excessive jubilation; that the music will be sacred and patriotic, and nothing will be spared to prevent any disturbance of the religious exercises to which a majority of the people devote the day. This is a half way concession that the coming celebration is all wrong, and is in itself an argument why it should be altogether abandoned. The Fourth of July is a national festal day; its appropriate celebration involves, according to old JOHN ADAMS, the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, and the exultant huzzas of a rejoicing people. In every way in which the gladness of the community can be demonstrated, it should be observed. This was the idea of the great advocate of Independence in the Continental Congress, and when the Germans depart from the usage recommended by him, and observed by Americans since they became a nation, their demonstration loses all its patriotic significance, and becomes what, in all probability it will assuredly be, a sulky protest against the laws of the State; only this, and nothing more.

Every effort has been made to induce the suspension of the celebration that a courteous regard for the feelings and prejudices of others demands. If it is conducted in such a manner as to disturb the peace and order of the day, we trust the laws will be vindicated, and the fact demonstrated that they cannot be set aside at the whim or caprice of any portion of the community. It is upon this basis that the foundations of society rest, and it is our only safety as a community and a nation. The hasty and passionate violator of law deserves the sympathy and charity of all good and humane citizens, but certainly for those who deliberately and calmly set themselves to break down the safeguards that separate us from anarchy, there can be but one judgment, and that the stern and inflexible enforcement of the laws, without fear, favor or partiality.

—This same question has arisen in Chicago, but it does not appear that the Germans of that city contemplate any public and formal demonstration on the Fourth. The Chicago *Tribune*, a journal of great influence with the Germans of the Northwest, in discussing the question, takes about the same view as this journal. "The advice given in various quarters," says the *Tribune*, "that the Germans of the United States should separate from the rest of the American people and celebrate the Fourth of July on Sunday, is not commendable. For over ninety years the American people have celebrated that day as a national holiday. From the earliest times, during the days of the revolution, during the several wars, everywhere throughout the land, whenever the Fourth fell on a Sunday, it has been kept and celebrated on the succeeding day. Immemorial custom has sanctioned and confirmed that usage. The day is not a religious festival, but purely a political one; it is a day of enthusiasm, of hilarity and festivity. From a proper respect for the religious convictions of the great bulk of the people, all men, of every shade of opinion, have abstained from any attempt to defy or outrage those convictions, under the pretext of a technical celebration upon the actual Fourth when it occurred on a Sunday. No man has any more right to disturb a congregation at their usual Sunday religious worship, by firing guns and fireworks upon the pretext that it is the Fourth of July, than he would have to do so on any other Sunday. The Fourth of July is the American holiday. It has always been celebrated by the American people as such. It is not commendable, therefore, for any portion of the people professing to be something else than Americans, to assume that the American people are not competent to decide where and how to celebrate the national anniversary, and the attempt is the more unfortunate when it is made for the avowed purpose of overturning a hitherto universal national custom, without regard to the religious sentiment of the country."

THE New York *Tribune* is not the least mealy-mouthed in its advice to the Republicans of New York, as to how they should act at the election this fall in the choice of members of the Legislature. "Stop the nomination," it says, "of all who have been selling their votes and your rights to 'rings' of corruptionists; but, if you fail with any of them in the nomination, make a sure thing of it at the polls!" Certainly such advice as this will justify the "reading" out of the *Tribune*, and as we have more readers-out than are absolutely necessary in Pennsylvania, we suggest that some of them transfer their precious selves and still more precious policy to the Empire State, for the especial behoof of the *Tribune*. Nor is this all that the *Tribune* has to say on the subject. Listen:

"Our judgment is fixed that the good of the party requires the defeat of every one of these rascals (the corruptionists), and that their threats that they will go over to the Sham Democracy and take their friends along are to be defied from the start. If an honest, faithful, worthy Democrat is nominated, we turn against one of these thieves, and one of them must succeed, never hesitate to vote for the Democrat; if a Democratic thief is run against a Republican ditto, nominate an honest man and support him to the best of your ability. You shall not get ten votes. You must not in any way aid the election of a known corruptionist; but, if one of two such must be chosen, we trust it will not be the one who has bargained and lied himself into a Republican nomination."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The New York City Directory, just issued contains 109,443 names, being an increase of 3,662 over the year 1868. Wall street, though the shortest street in the city, furnishes 2,320 names; Pine street 1,182; Broad street 1,210; Beaver street 796; Exchange Place, 713; William street, 1,405; Nassau street, 1,570; Broadway contributes 8,500 names; the Bowery, 1,468; Fifth avenue, 665; and Madison avenue, 295.

Moss Agates are very plentiful along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, but are found in the greatest abundance in the vicinity of Church Buttes and Granger, 880 miles west of Omaha. The beds are fifty yards wide and one hundred long, and from one to two miles apart. The agates are discovered between and under large smooth black pebbles, resembling cobble stones. Besides the two spots mentioned, agates are found at Green river and Sweetwater, are in color brown, light blue and light yellow. Some of the moss agates, it is stated, are covered with exact imitations of pine trees, vines, cedar forests, battle fields, cars, stars, and figures of every imaginable shape. The hunt after them is said to be more exciting than chasing the buffalo over the prairie or fishing for trout.

The laws of Ohio provide that when the 4th of July falls on Sunday the following day (the 5th) shall be a legal holiday. Notes falling due on the 5th must, therefore, be paid on the 3d.

The Sandlians have at some future time to have a monarchy set up in the United States, and upon the rather remote prospect of such a thing, the Toronto *Leader* says:—"We do not expect to see any such great change carried on in our day as the establishment of a monarchy upon the ruins of the Republic; but still events equally remarkable and important have occurred in the lapse of a much shorter period of time than the years that will elapse before the old and new castings, may retire from active employment for the remainder of his life upon a very comfortable allowance.

A cast steel roll has been made for a purpose for which chilled rolls have been found insufficient in strength. The cast steel roll was turned with unusual care, and subjected to a test, and proved too soft for the purpose. The ends of the steel it was intended to roll made indentations on the surface that soon rendered useless, and as it was impossible to harden it after it was turned without warping the roll, the project was given up. The roll in question was supposed to be seventy-five per cent. softer than a chilled roll. The degrees of hardness in chilled rolls are as variable as in sand rolls, and the chilled roll which is found to be mild and tenacious in the lining is more valuable for the purposes for which chilled rolls are required, and will roll more iron or steel without becoming rough than the harder and more brittle rolling lower. The work the rolls are required to do is of a nature that will not make indentations upon their surface, the soft, tough chilled roll is preferable.

We have examined the model of a furnace with movable grate bars, which not only breaks up the "clinkers," but drops them into the ash-pit. The method struck us as exceedingly simple, useful, not liable to get out of order, and is at the same time durable. The cost of cons ructing the movable bars is a mere trifle compared with the results secured. Lack of space prevents our giving a complete description of the new invention at the present time, We may add, however, that the merits of the invention are of such a character as will be readily perceived, and acted upon by those who examine it. An opportunity to do this will be afforded our iron masters in a few days, at Sharpsburg.

PERSONAL.

W. P. Taney, the clerk in the Surgeon General's office, who made a visit to Canada a few days since, and is now off on a honeymoon, has been discharged by the War Department, by special order.

Forney says of Fisk: "He is a man about forty, well built, with a heavy but not unintelligent face, and is always on the alert. He is not tired from his looks, but determined and desperate."

The New York *Sun* is indulging in amiable speculations as to what Colfax would have done if President Grant had been killed in the recent railway accident, that was near catching him. The *Sun* is an imaginative orb.

The Chicago *Republican* declares that Wm. B. Ogden will live until that town has one million inhabitants.

The New York *Sun* says: "It is remarkable that Mr. Raymond—enjoying as good health as he did—should have passed the very last afternoon of his life in selecting a burial place, and a still more striking coincidence was his saying—as the *World* reports—to Mr. Medill, on the morning of his death, and when he appeared perfectly well, that he would prefer a death by apoplexy to any other. It is a tradition of the old Congressional times, of Webster fame, that he had often expressed a desire that when his time should come to die he might be struck by lightning; and that on the day he stood in the front doorway of his house in the drenching storm, as usual, and gazed over. One single thunderbolt only fell from it, and that struck him and killed him instantly."

It is asserted that Miss Scott-Siddons's married name is Canter. Her husband's father objected to having his name used on the stage, so Canter, Jr., by law, took out the name Scott-Siddons—the first the maiden name of his mother, the second of his wife.

Some persons having recently prated, to Dr. Russell, the Prince of Wales's reporter before the Royal Agricultural Society, the Doctor replied, "I wrote out the speech, and deeped out work. I had to keep it short enough for the Prince to trouble himself about getting through."

Henry Ward Beecher confesses to having read the account of the Metoxie-Allen prize-fight, and to thinking Mr. Allen was shamefully abused.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield has been appointed Assistant United States Treasurer for New York, in place of H. N. Hyde, who recently resigned the office. The appointment gives general satisfaction to all who are acquainted with the career of General Butterfield. His services to the country during the rebellion, as well as his high character for integrity and executive ability, make him peculiarly eligible for the office, the duties of which will be as faithfully performed as heretofore.

Sir Samuel Baker, the famous English traveler and explorer, has been raised to the rank of Pasha, by the Viceroy of Egypt, as a recognition of his services in taking the command of the expedition to exterminate the traffic in slaves on the White Nile. "Baker Pasha" seems to be a tough title, but it is likely that, as in other instances, a name more in accordance with Turkish nomenclature will be assumed.

Gen. Frank Blair has gone into the Life Insurance Agency business in California.

The New York correspondent of the Troy *Times* writes as follows: "The largest owner of personal property in this city, and in the United States, is Commodore Vanderbilt, who is said to hold twenty millions. The Astors, those of wealth in land, have not quite ten millions in personal estate. Moses Taylor has about four millions, of which his coal stocks, in connection with those of his son-in-law, each possess millions and a half. Jacob Ridel is about two millions, while out of the estate of the late John J. Phelps, amounting in all to eight millions, about two-thirds are in personal property. These last mentioned men were not ambitious of being numbered among our real estate lords. Their money had been made by handling personal property, and they preferred to keep it in this shape. There is a constitutional difference between Commodore Vanderbilt and Wm. B. Astor, which is shown by their attitude for their peculiar positions. Astor sits in another house next and simply waits for rent to his land. His life, compared with that of an active business man, is a mere vegetation. He has none of the excitements of gain and loss, and never knows what it is to corner a clique or be cornered himself."

GROTON MASS., is the home of Secretary Boutwell, and to its rural shades Gen. Grant retired after leaving Boston, being "like unto President who ever passed a night in the town." But poor Gen. Grant, instead of being allowed to walk about, and examine the cows and the sheep, and hear the birds keeping their Musical Jubilee, was compelled to attend "a reception," and to "shake hands with all over three thousand persons." The President of the United States is a martyr wherever he goes, to our intolerable absurdity of hand-shaking.

The committee having charge of the Monumental Dedication at Gettysburg on the first of July, have made arrangements with the principal railroads leading to New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, and other points, for the issue of excursion tickets at reduced prices.

MANUFACTURING AND SHOP NOTES.

Facts in Brief and Descriptions at a Glance.

One of the most useful, simple and at the same time cheap inventions that we have examined recently, is a Patent Door Fastener, which was shown to us by M. Engel, No. 925, Penn street. A piece of metal, made in the form of an S, or to come nearer the mark, shaped more like Hogarth's line of beauty, is balanced in the center, and connected with another light casting in such a way as to permit either end to be elevated or depressed at will. This last mentioned casting has two screw holes in it. Upon one end of the movable arm is a piece of gum or cork. The fastener is placed on the inner side, when a pressure of the toe presses the cork upon, or lifts it from the floor. No need of employing blocks of marble, hooks or latches—no necessity for stooping—a child can fasten the door simply by applying his foot to the step on either side of the spring. For a *small* thing it weighs five ounces, it is one of the most useful inventions we have seen, and one that ere long will be found in every house.

The reduction of the half size middle roll, making plain plate rolls three high, where formerly they were two high, and of equal dimensions, may be termed a new principle in iron and steel rolling. Owing to the fact that the small or middle roll revolves twice as fast as the upper or lower roll, any imperfections or irregularities left in turning the rolls, and which show so plainly when iron and steel are together are soon worn off. The bodies being turned in this manner, and without bearings, the surface of the iron, if thin, is rendered more perfect, as the gauge can be regulated, and as it was impossible to harden it after it was turned without warping the roll, the project was given up. The roll in question was supposed to be seventy-five per cent. softer than a chilled roll. The degrees of hardness in chilled rolls are as variable as in sand rolls, and the chilled roll which is found to be mild and tenacious in the lining is more valuable for the purposes for which chilled rolls are required, and will roll more iron or steel without becoming rough than the harder and more brittle rolling lower. The work the rolls are required to do is of a nature that will not make indentations upon their surface, the soft, tough chilled roll is preferable.

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AMERICAN ladies of wealth and beauty are in demand among princes. Prince Luis of Bourbon, in defiance of Church and State, took to his heart, in presence of a New York police magistrate, the daughter of an American merchant in Havana. Now, it is Prince Henry de Bourbon who has blessed himself by marrying Miss Payne, an American heiress. These are evidences that the Bourbons learn something. Prince Henry, being a cousin of Queen Isabella, will not abandon his claims to the throne of Spain by reason of becoming Americanized. This shows that the Bourbons do not forget everything.

HON. I. N. MORRIS, one of the Warren-Wilson Commission appointed by President Grant to examine and report upon the Union and Central Pacific Railroad, has prepared what is understood to be a long and rather sensational report on the roads, in which he dissents from the views of his colleagues, and holds that the line generally is unfinished. He expects to be able to present it to the President in a few days.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says that it is "far easier to run along in the regular party course, condemning and praising according to the supposed interests of a party, and the dictation of its managers, than to take a considerate and independent position, and strive to deal fairly with all men and measures."

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Mr. Grow's Opening Speech—Thanks to the State Committee—Speeches of Hon. James L. Graham and Governor Geary—Debate on the Resolutions.

Although our telegraphic dispatches from Philadelphia covered the action of the State Convention, yet there were many incidents and speeches necessarily overlooked in the telegraphic report. We supply this deficiency, herewith, from the full reports of proceedings in the Philadelphia papers.

MR. GROW'S OPENING SPEECH.

In calling the Convention to order, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Chairman of the State Committee, made a brief but very vigorous speech. He referred in the following language to what the Republican party had accomplished since its organization:

Our party is young in years, but old in its deeds and mighty in its grand development. [Long continued applause. On the 30th of May, 1854, the Congress, under the control of the Democratic party, repealed the Missouri compromise and enacted what was known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The devotee of human bondage thought by this act he had secured its perpetuity, and went forth with fire and sword into the Territories of the Union. Fifteen years have passed away, and the sun, in its course across the continent from ocean to ocean, no longer rises on a master or sets on a slave. [Applause.] To-day every human being beneath the flag of your fathers may stand up in the dignity of his manhood and proclaim to the world, "I too am a man." This is one of the most glorious achievements of the organization which you represent. The darkness of human bondage, struggling against the enlightenment of the age, sent your sons and brothers to the battlefield to uphold the institutions of your fathers, and three hundred thousand of them sleep in honored graves. Why, sorrow stits at plate of iron or steel can be reduced as much in one pass through the three high rolls made on this plan, as by three or four passes between two rolls of equal diameter. To do this, no additional power is required. By the breaking of a coupling while rolling a plate or sheet between the half size, three high rolls, the surface of the plate when removed will show that the small or middle roll has much less bearing on the surface of the iron than the larger top or bottom roll, consequently, it performs the most work. When the three high rolls are used to roll iron, water is run upon them constantly, although the iron is rolled very thin, and in single sheets. Yet the rapidity with which iron is reduced by adopting this style of operation renders the iron nearly as hot when leaving the rolls as when two or three sheets are rolled at once in rolls run without water.

Horse shoes are no longer exclusively an article of eastern manufacture. They are now made in this city in different places by the ton, partly by rolling and by an after operation requiring machinery. The preliminary work of turning the rods is done by rolls direct from a muck bar pile into horse shoe bars; these are then countersunk by passing them through rolls with adjustable "creases" on their circumference, and compressed to suit the various sizes of shoes made. Formerly the "creasers," which are set in the rolls, were made of cast steel, but strange as it may appear, since the iron has been rolled more durable, as well as cheaper in first cost. The rolls employed to do the "creasing" are similar in form, but the machinery which does the rest of the work in the shops is of different kinds, covered by many patents.

Owing to the great pressure sustained by rolls in certain kinds of work, it is not uncommon to see them break, and we have seen an emphatic article when the cost of turning is added to the cost of the casting, various plans have been tried to make them serviceable after a neck or coupling end has been broken off by casting new necks on the broken roll. To cast a new neck on an old roll, and to make the iron unite thoroughly, is an uncertain matter at best. Generally, the rolls thus repaired break again in the same place, and a careful examination reveals the fact that the union of the new and old castings is imperfect, although the division cannot be seen by turning the surface. To cast a new neck to a broken chilled roll is attended with still greater risk than to cast a neck on a sand roll, as the body sometimes becomes heated in the casting and fractures the chilled surface, and when this happens the additional labor is also lost. Who ever succeeds in devising a method for casting new necks on sand and chilled rolls, without incurring the risks alluded to, and which will make a perfect union between the old and new castings, may retire from active employment for the remainder of his life upon a very comfortable allowance.

A cast steel roll has been made for a purpose for which chilled rolls have been found insufficient in strength. The cast steel roll was turned with unusual care, and subjected to a test, and proved too soft for the purpose. The ends of the steel it was intended to roll made indentations on the surface that soon rendered useless, and as it was impossible to harden it after it was turned without warping the roll, the project was given up. The roll in question was supposed to be seventy-five per cent. softer than a chilled roll. The degrees of hardness in chilled rolls are as variable as in sand rolls, and the chilled roll which is found to be mild and tenacious in the lining is more valuable for the purposes for which chilled rolls are required, and will roll more iron or steel without becoming rough than the harder and more brittle rolling lower. The work the rolls are required to do is of a nature that will not make indentations upon their surface, the soft, tough chilled roll is preferable.

We have examined the model of a furnace with movable grate bars, which not only breaks up the "clinkers," but drops them into the ash-pit. The method struck us as exceedingly simple, useful, not liable to get out of order, and is at the same time durable. The cost of cons ructing the movable bars is a mere trifle compared with the results secured. Lack of space prevents our giving a complete description of the new invention at the present time, We may add, however, that the merits of the invention are of such a character as will be readily perceived, and acted upon by those who examine it. An opportunity to do this will be afforded our iron masters in a few days, at Sharpsburg.

THE COMMERCIAL'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 21, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 29th inst., for the Letting of the City Weigh Scales, located as follows:

First ward, near Point; Second ward, Liberty street; Sixth ward, Second avenue; Eighteenth ward, Sixteenth avenue; Twenty-first ward, Ridge Turnpike; Twelfth ward, Twenty-first street; Twenty-fourth street, Penn avenue; Twenty-third ward, Twenty-third street, Frankstown road; and First ward, Liberty street, near Fifth avenue.

Bidders will state what per cent. of the gross receipts they will pay for the right to use the scales for the term of one year, from and after the 1st of July next.

The Finance Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

R. J. McGOWAN,
City Controller.

Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR.
JOHN W. GEARY.
SUPREME JUDGE.
HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

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The remarkable unanimity that has characterized your action in reference to Judge Williams's myself inspires me with the most hopeful and brilliant anticipations. It augurs with certainty a favorable and triumphant ratification by the people, and gives "goodly promise of a glorious day in action." When I contemplate the labor, anxiety of mind, and responsibility that must necessarily be developed upon me during the canvass for an election of such magnitude as a contest for the office of Auditor-General, I confess my mind sometimes staggers at the task; causes me almost involuntarily to shrink from the undertaking, but I confidently look to a higher Power, and to my fellow-citizens, for that aid, support, and encouragement which may enable me to steer the Republican ship with safety through the breakers of the coming contest. Satisfied that my trust is not misplaced, I unhesitatingly accept the distinguished honor that has been conferred upon me by this honorable convention. [Cheers.]

Three years ago a similar honor was conferred upon me at a period when our nation was just emerging from a most terrible war, and with the dust of battle scarcely brushed from my own garments, and politically inexperienced as I was, I ardently entered upon the contest which resulted so gloriously for the Republican cause in 1866. I did not accept the nomination then in the belief that in my own person I possessed any intrinsic merit, or had rendered any services to my country which entitled me individually to receive it, but I accepted it as a compliment to my comrades, in arms, and as a matter due to the three hundred and sixty-three thousand soldiers of Pennsylvania who had rendered noble services in the field, the aggregate value of which can never be estimated, and to whom we are largely indebted for the result. On their behalf I then felt it a pleasure and duty to accept, and I take pleasure to reiterate those thanks again to you. And now, after having served the great position of the form for which I was elected and subsequently official act of mine has been fully criticised and discussed by the press and the people; when you, the chosen representatives of the people from every part of the Commonwealth appear at the bar of public opinion to testify in my behalf, and confer upon me the highest, "Well done, good and faithful servant." I certainly need no better, no higher, nor nobler reward. [Cheers.]

In bearing the banner you have this day confided to me, I pledge you that it shall be carried at the head of the Republican column, its movements shall always be directed to the sound of the heaviest firing, and when the conflict is over, I confidently predict the banner will be placed, as it was in 1866, in triumph upon the dome of the Capitol, without spot or blemish on its stripes, and each and every star on the union, and the effulgence of its glory in the then when the Commonwealth will be present that binds the States together, even as the flag of an everlasting Union. [Cheers.]

Should the people again place me in the executive chair, I will continue to use my best exertions to promote everywhere the peace, honor, and welfare of my native State, and to secure for the blessings that a wise government can bestow upon a free people. And it will be my pleasure to aid the Chief Magistrate of the nation in his laudable efforts to restore harmony, and if necessary should require it I will aid him to preserve our national rights and national honor at all hazards and to any necessary extent. It is the sacred duty to extend all the influence I may possess to aid in the development of the resources of every branch of our domestic industry and productions, and to see that exact justice shall be done to the mechanic and the laborer, as well as to the capitalist, and, as far as possible, to make them feel that their true interests are one and inseparable. [Applause.]

On condition that I shall be my constant aim to extend, strengthen and confirm the unity and good feeling of the Republican party, and in this work I sincerely invoke the aid of every true Republican. For my own part, I will not recognize as such any member of our party, but will from this time forth look upon him only as a traitor, unless, patriotism and enthusiastic in the development and determination of the great principles and measures of our glorious party, and that I will meet no enemies in whose punishment I can take delight, save those who, in the midst of all the excitement of the movements preliminary to this convention that was wrong and painful in it, are frankly forgiven, and as far as possible obliterated from my memory.

The Republican party has a proud record in the past, and a glorious future before it. It has accomplished more good in a shorter space of time than any other organization that ever existed, and we have reason to rejoice that it still lives, and moves, and has a being. Its great work as achievements is the abolishment of slavery and all sembial to humanity and opprobrium of the nation lies dead amidst its worshippers. The rights and privileges of all men are secured in their lives, their homes, their labor, and their persons. All men are equal before the law, and the poor, without reference to race or color. In the language of Abraham Lincoln, it "gives for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans, and seek to achieve and cherish a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." Each individual is animated with the love for Union, and for our several liberty. Never was a Republican found guilty of firing into the flag of his country and shooting down its brave defenders. The party has sacredly decreed the payment of the entire debt incurred to save the life of the nation. In a word, it has defeated the nation's enemies, and the Union, and cherished its friends, is highly respected and admired throughout the civilized world than ever before. The people of the four hundred thousand heroes who died for the country, with such a glorious record before them will never consign the party into the hands of those who would have destroyed it, with its fine last six years if they could? The Union is the ark of our safety. The Republican party has proved itself the true friend of the Union. Sustain the Republican party to victory and you will thereby sustain the Union. And suffer not unrepentant rebels and their sympathizers ever to touch the ballot-box and sanctuaries of the State or National governments. Then let us here "nobly resolve" to preserve, preserve the form, of in "Virtue, Liberty and Independence;" and to pro-

tect, defend and perpetuate the latter, let us here pledge anew "Our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Gentlemen of the Convention, again I thank you.

Governor Geary, at the close of his remarks, was enthusiastically applauded.

DEBATE ON THE RESOLUTIONS.

General W. H. Kemble and Mr. Grow both made able speeches in advocacy of the amendment to the second resolution, ratifying and approving the fifteenth amendment. It was unanimously agreed to.

The third resolution, referring to an honorable settlement of the Alabama claims, being under consideration, Hon. James R. Kelly, of Washington, offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That we indorse the action of the United States Senate in rejecting the Johnson-Clarendon treaty, and insist upon a settlement of the Alabama claims upon a basis which will fully vindicate the honor of this Government.

Mr. Waddell, of Chester, remarked that the amendment seemed to imply that the Republican party of this Government had not vindicated our rights, and, therefore, we would fight it out on that line. Was the Republican party of Pennsylvania willing to intimate that position? If we did not mean "fight," then why intimate it?

Mr. Kelly said: Mr. Chairman, it means fight. If we cannot get justice.

Mr. George Lear, of Bucks, argued that when the nation asserted an unmistakable right, it should maintain its position at all hazards and by all means. He, for one, would not be scared at the word "fight." If that was the meaning of the resolution, because it happened to be the British lion that was lying in our path, instead of weak and imbecile Spain, should we be afraid to assert our rights?

The amendment was then disagreed to, when the third resolution was adopted.

The resolution in regard to an indorsement of the Administration of Governor Geary being before the convention,

Mr. M. S. Quay, of Beaver, moved to amend by adding the following: "And the Republicans of Pennsylvania, responding to the demands of public opinion, pledge themselves to the retrenchment of expenses in the management of public affairs, and, in so far as in them lies, the reform of every abuse that may give occasion for complaint."

Mr. Waddell, of Chester—Mr. Chairman, I would like to see the relevancy of the amendment to the resolution.

Mr. Bartel, of Armstrong, appealed to the mover of the amendment to withdraw it.

The question being put the amendment was defeated. The resolution was then adopted.

The resolution recommending the candidate for the Supreme Bench, Judge Williams, being under consideration, Mr. George G. Waller, of Wayne, offered the following amendment:

And also the course of Hon. Simon Cameron and Hon. John Scott on national questions meets our approval. But we reprehend and earnestly protest against the self-assumed control by Hon. Simon Cameron of the Federal appointments in the Democratic districts of the State, believing that such appointments should be made in conformity with, rather than in direct contravention of, the expressed wishes of the Republicans of those districts.

This is a resolution of unnecessary confusion.

The Chairman. The Chair will rule that the amendment proposed is not in order, as it is not all relative to the pending resolution. It is an independent motion, and cannot be acted upon by this convention unless it is presented without discussion to the Committee on Resolutions. Indications of approval and disapproval. The pending resolution was adopted.

The resolution as to the manner of constituting the State Committee being before the body, a discussion took place upon it.

Mr. Galusha A. Grow proposed that the same number of members be appointed as were appointed last year, and that the apportionment among the different counties be similarly made.

The inequality in the matter of county representation on the State Committee gave rise to an animated debate. The Allegheny delegation complained that Philadelphia had been given a preponderance upon the committee, and that the Democratic majorities in large cities, on the ground that in proportion to population and territory, there was no unfairness in the most extraordinary apportionment so far as regarded Philadelphia.

A delegate proposed to amend by providing for two members from each Senatorial district. Mr. Christian Kneass, of Philadelphia, spoke at length upon the question.

The amendment of Mr. Grow finally prevailed, when the resolution was adopted, as published in the COMMERCIAL of Thursday.

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Government Bonds

We will Register all kinds of Government Bonds

FREE OF CHARGE.

This gives the holder Absolute Security against Theft, Loss or Destruction.

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Dealers in Government Securities.

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Holders of Coupon Bonds,

5-20s of 1862,

Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for Registered Bonds.

LATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 25, 1869.

The speech of Hon. Theo. Pomeroy, President of the Convention of National Banks, held in New York city, on last Monday, reflects significantly the public sentiment on some apparent defects in the National Banking system, and pertinently suggests the proper remedies. It was an able address. He dilated upon the great services rendered by the banks to the nation in time of peril, and urged the necessity of perfecting the system; and he declared that if the National Government should return to its integrity and assume the payment of its indebtedness in the recognized money of the commercial world, the National Banking system should, by its organization and the ability to redeem every dollar of outstanding circulation without stopping a wheel or spindle or paralyzing the most sensitive nerve of the general industry. He asserted that the national banks were not hostile to a return to specie payments, but were ready at all times to redeem "in lawful money, whether it be greenbacks or gold, whatever shall be accepted by the Government for itself, and by it designated to the people as the legal standard of redemption." The issue was, according to Mr. Pomeroy, no conflict between the Government and the banks upon this question of resumption. The latter but wait for the former, meanwhile redeeming on demand their obligations in the lawful money of the day, and distributing the selected securities of individual wealth through organized forms to strengthen labor and stimulate industry.

In the matter of reform he was in favor of removing the present restrictions upon circulation. He said the people were jealous of anything which was not open to free competition, and thus inability to organize further banks with the privilege of circulation was equivalent to the grant of a special charter to every existing bank. He urged that the adoption of the principle of free banking will not only dispel most of the opposition now existing to the national system, but will of itself remove many of the burdens and correct many of the annoyances existing under the present law. The following observations are entitled to respectful consideration: "The old idea, exploded for a quarter of a century in this State (New York), that banking is a franchise to be conferred by Government, and not a right to be exercised by the citizen, is the origin of most of the grievances complained in the present law. The right to issue circulation is power—not a franchise—and inherent. If granted to one should be open to all. Beyond the mere question of such circulation and its redemption, the Government has no more concern with this than with any other business. If I choose to engrave my plate in the vaults of a bank, with its permission, it is my privilege, and so it is to place my money in its possession. If is a mere private transaction, in which *the public at large* has not a shadow of interest. More is it a proper institute of Government to undertake to establish the responsibility of a bank which keep in its vaults when it don't want it, and which will not use when it does. It would be just as sensible or absurd, whichever you please to call it, to apply the same restriction to every corporation and individual as a protection in the prosecution of their respective business. Let it come to be understood that the Government stands sponsor for the billholder alone, and that general confidence and positions are to look out for themselves, and not only a true business principle will be established, but greater efficiency in management will be secured, and frauds and delalcations become commensurately hot.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	121¼	121¼	121¼
1862 5-20's	122	122	122
1864 5-20's	117	117	117¾
1865 5-20's, old	118	118	118
1865 5-20's, new	119¼	119¼	119¼
1867 5-20's	119¾	119¾	119¾
1868	119¾	119¾	119¾
10-40's	108¾	108¾	108¾
Gold	137¼	137¼	137¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	June 24.	June 25.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	136¾	137¼	¼	...
U. S. 6s, 1881	121¼	121¼	¼	...
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	121¾	122	¼	...
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	117¾	118	¼	...
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, registered	118	118	...	...
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, coupon	119¼	119¼	¼	...
U. S. 10-40s	108	108¼	¼	...
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1865	119¾	119¾	¼	...
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1867	119¾	119¾	¼	...
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1868	119¾	119¾	¼	...

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 5 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 25, 1869.	10 00	10 30	11 30	12 00	1 P M	2 P M	3 P M	4 P M
New York Central	192¾	192¾	193¼	193	193¼	...	...	...
Hudson River	140¾	140¾	141	140¾	141	...	...	...
Harlem	98½	98½	99	98¾	99¼	...	...	...
Reading	103¾	103¾	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan Central	136	136	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan Southern	105¾	106	106¼	106¼	106¼	...	...	...
Illinois Central	143	143	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97¾	98¼	98¼	98¼	99	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	158	157¾	157	157¼	157¼	...	...	...
Chicago and Northwestern	82¾	82¾	82¾	83	83	...	...	...
Do preferred	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¾	...	...	...
Cleveland and Toledo	118	118¼	119¼	119	118¾	...	...	...
Rock Island	...	...	...	...	124¼	...	...	...
Toledo and Wabash	73	73¼	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toledo, Wabash, pr	158¼	158¼	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Alton	158¼	158	...	...	158	...	...	...
Do preferred	76½	76½	...	...	76½	...	...	...
St. Paul, preferred	87¾	88¼	88¼	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio and Mississippi	36¾	36¾	...	...	36¾	...	...	...
Pacific Mail	88¼	88¼	...	...	88¾	...	...	...
Western Union Telegraph	82¾	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	...	...	...
Adams Express	63¾	63¾	...	...	62¾	62¼	...	...
American Express	45¾	45¾	...	...	45¾	...	...	...
Merchants Union Express	15¾	15¾	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co	41¾	42	...	...	42	...	...	...
American M. U. Express	41¾	41¾	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wells, Fargo Express	73¾	73¾	...	...	73	...	...	...
United States Express	73¾	73¾	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼	...	...	...

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	191¾	192¾	2½	...
Hudson River	140¼	140¾	½	...
Harlem	142	143	1	...
Reading	98¾	98¾	...	¾
Mich. Central	135¾	135¾	...	...
Mich Southern	105¾	106¼	½	...
Illinois Central	143	143	...	...
Cleve. and Pitts	97¾	99	1¼	...
Fort Wayne	157¾	157¾	...	¾
Chicago and North.	82¾	82¾	...	...
do preferred	96¾	96¾	1	...
Cleve and Toledo	...	...	...	...
Rock Island	117¾	118¾	1	...
Tol. and Wabash	73¾	73¾	...	¼
do. preferred	80¾	80¾	...	¼
Chicago and Alton	156	158	2	...
St. Paul	76¾	76¾	1¼	...
do preferred	86	86¾	¾	...
Ohio and Miss	36¾	36¾	...	...
Pacific Mail	89¼	89¼	¾	...
Western U. Tel	82¾	83¼	½	...
Adams Express	63¾	63¾	...	1¼
Merch U. Ex	45	45	...	...
American M U. Ex	42	42	1	...
Wells, Fargo & Co	31¾	32	¼	...
United States Ex	74½	73	...	1½

—A question has been raised as to when bank notes made payable on the 4th of July are to be collected. The *Bankers' Manual* lays down the following rules in reply to questions on the point:

"Commercial paper having days of grace and falling due on Sunday, July 4, 1869, will be payable on Tuesday, the 6th of July.

"Commercial paper without days of grace, due Sunday, July 4, 1869, will be payable on Tuesday, July 6.

"Commercial paper having days of grace, and falling due on Monday, July 5, 1869, will be payable on Saturday, the 3d of July.

"Commercial paper without days of grace, falling due on Monday, July 5, 1869, will be payable on Tuesday, the 6th of July."

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, June 26, 1869. }

The following are the current rates in this market:

	₱ lb net cash.
Readers' Coppers	35c
Ball Coppers	35c
Flared and tapered sheets	36c
Circles for 8 inches and over	36c
Circles at inches and over diam	36c
Sheathing Copper by the case	36c
Sheathing, Copper, less than case	35c
Copper bottoms	40c

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, June 26, 1869. }

We quote as follows the prices for various kinds of steel:

Best English cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, 5, to 7 inches	13c
Cast steel, extra	13c
German spring steel	12c
Best refined shear steel	10 @ 12c
Best refined spring steel	12c
Best refined cast steel	12c
Best refined Swedes iron plow steel	10c
Best refined do do	9c

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, June 25, 1869. }

Trade generally is fair for the advanced state of the season. We have no particular changes to note in prices.

APPLES—The season for old apples is about over. Very prime to choice apples sell at $5 50 @6 ₱ bbl. New apples are in market, but as yet very inferior in quality selling at $3@5 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Market dull and nominally 7½@8½ ₱ gal for prime to extra.

BRANS—Dull at $1 75@2 50 for good to extra small white.

BUTTER—The receipts are fair but generally in poor order. There is a good demand for prime fresh ₱ roll at 24@25c ₱ lb for both roll and packed. Store packed in kegs 20@22c ₱ lb. Inferior to common 12@18c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Scarce at 16c ₱ dozen.

CHEESE—Supply fair. We quote common Ohio at at 17@18c; Factory at 19@20c, and Goshen at 2?c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 50 and No. 2at $1 20 ₱ gallon.

HOMINY—Market dull at $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 50 ₱ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE MOLLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 25@1 50.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market very firm but quiet. We quote smoked hams at 18c; rib sides 17¼@17½c; clear sides 18¼@18½c; canvassed smoked hams 21c; plain hams 18½@18½c; canvassed dried beef 21c; canvassed breakfast bacon 20½c. Lard in tierces 28c; land tassed hams 20½c, and lard in kegs 21c. Mess pork ₱ bbl $33 50.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are: ₱ 100 wholesale for bran, $1 00, shipstuff, $1 20; middlings, $1 80; screenings, $1 00; and for sweepings $2 00.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2 50 ₱ bushel. Nothing doing in clover or timothy seed and prices not quotable.

POTATOES—No regular price, but a little firmer. Choice peachblows nominally from store about 40@45c. New potatoes quoted at $2 75@3 75 ₱ bbl.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 70@1 85 and $1 80@1 90 in small lots at wagon.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@5 00, as to size of package.

TICKLES—Sells at from 75@90c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons good, and prices may be quoted at $20@26 ₱ ton, as to quality.

FLOUR.—There is more firmness in flour, especially for well known brands, but outside lots are nearly neglected. From store we quote in a nominal way good in bbls at $5 50@6 50; choice spring in bbls $6 50@6 75, and sacks $6 25@6 50; winter wheat in bbls $7 00, and in sacks $6 75. The Pearl Mill prices for fresh ground flours are as follows: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels $9 00, and in sacks $8 75; double extra of selected amber and white winter wheat, in barrels $7 50, and in sacks $7 00, choice selected red winter wheat flour, in barrels $7 00, and in sacks $6 50, choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 00, and in sacks $5 50. The City Mill prices are as follows: Choice white and Missouri amber wheat flour, in bbls, $7 00, in sacks $6 75; choice winter wheat, in bbls, $7 00, in sacks, $6 75 @ bbl; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $6 50, in sacks, $6 25 ₱ bbl; good extra and baker's flours, $5 50.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, cold bolted, ₱ bbl of 4 bushels, $3 75, and by the bushel 75@80c.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $6 50@7 75 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

GRAIN—The market for all kins of grain continues dull. Red winter wheat is firmer at $1 25@1 30. A few sales of oats from first hands were made at 61@65c per bushel and from store sales at 70@80c per bushel. On the track car corn sells at 72@74c, as to quality, and from store at 75@80c. Rye is dull and weak at $1 10@1 15 ₱ bushel. Barley dull and nominally about $1 50 for choice No. 1 spring. Buckwheat of a choice quality commands $2 50 ₱ bush.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote high wines at 95c@$1; Common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1. Highly rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $2 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $6 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, June 26, 1869. }

The market yesterday ruled very dull. Crude oil has declined, for June deliveries especially, and sales in the afternoon could hardly be effected at 14½c, buyers July and August. Refined has declined 1c ₱ gallon. The market for both crude and refined closed dull and weak. The sales reported were as follows:

CRUDE.

2,000 bbls, S. O., October, November and December.....14½c

3,500 bbls, S. O., all year.....14½c

5,000 bbls, 1,000 bbls each, last half of July, August and September, c. t. b., cars at Venango City.....14½c

There was a bid made for 10,000 bbls, S. O., all year, at 14c, which was refused, but the buyer soon afterward withdrew his bid, and the sale was not consummated.

REFINED OIL.

500 bbls June.....31½c

1,000 bbls June.....31½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, June 25, 10:00 A. M.—Closing last evening crude in bulk was in quick demand at 16½@13¾c in barrels firmer but inactive; sold at 15½@15¾c—bids rejected and transactions checked; sales S. W. at 82½@82¾c for June and July.

NEW YORK, June 25, 12 M.—Market quiet but firm; held at 16½@17c for crude, and 32½c for refined.

NEW YORK, June 25, 1:05 P. M.—Market quiet but firm.

NEW YORK, June 25, 2:05 P. M.—Demand fair but at lower rates, for refined sold at 31½c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Market weak; prime light straw to white, 30½@c; standard white, 31½c crude, 16½c.

TITUSVILLE, June 25, 10 A. M.—The market is quiet and dull; offers to buy at $5 15@5 25 on the location; crude; no sales reported by dealers here.

FRANKSVILLE, PA., June 25, 2 P. M.—Market firm but dull; small sales at $4 75@4 80.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, June 25.—No regular call at 49½ francs, and Liverpool unchanged. In New York—crude 17c asked. Refined 32½c asked. Market weak.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—June 31½c; July 32c; August 32½c; September 32½c. Refined in New York—crude 17c asked. Refined 32½c asked. Market weak.

TITUSVILLE, June 25.—Market quiet and 15@ 20c lower than yesterday.

OIL CITY, June 25, 3:10 P. M.—Market quiet; holders ask $5 90 for spot; sales 2,000 bbls for July at 58.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869, 6 P. M.—June 31½c; July 32c; August 32½c; September 32½c. Refined quiet and inactive. Crude at 16½c; nominal bulk.

ROUSEVILLE, PA., 4:00 P. M., June 25.—Market very quiet; have not heard of a sale to-day. Offerings $5 30. Weather clear and very hot.

TARR FARM, PA., June 25.—Oil selling at $5 30.

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA., June 25, 5:00 P. M.—Market closed firm at $5 50. Weather cloudy and sultry.

TITUSVILLE, PA., June 25, 5 P. M.—Market weaker, offers not over $4 75. Weather clear and warm.

PLEASANTVILLE, June 25, 5:00 P. M.—Market quiet; worth $4 60. Weather cloudy and warm.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Pennock Gleason	61	Fisher Bros	50
C. F. Mankedick	64	Hilliard Bros	50
Lockhart & Frew	84	R. T. Lamb	50
Waring & King	240	Wesley Wilson & Co	40
Thomas Sproul	75	J. Speare	50
D. Bly & Co	50		
Total			1,269

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Oil Line.

Citizens Oil Company, 565 bbls ref to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 63 bbls ref to Warden, Fiss & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Jones & Co, 186 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

McKeesy Bro. & Co, 100 bbls refined to W F Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

H W C Tweddle, 10 bbls lub to M H George & Co, Philadelphia.

H W C Tweddle, 25 bbls lub to P R R Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....1,232 bbls

Total Shipments Lubricating.....35 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Penna. Central R. R.

J Speare & Co., 92 ref oil to Bostwick & Tilford, New York.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, June 26, 1869. }

The following are the current prices:

Acids.				*Oil.*	
Acetic	lb	27	@ 30	Bergamot	lb 6 00 @ 7 50
Nitric	lb	15	@ 20	Cassia	lb 2 50 @ 3 50
Oxalic	lb	36	@ 38	Cinnamon	lb 4 50 @ 4 75
Muriatic	lb	4	@ 5	Lemon	lb 3 00 @ 3 50
Alcohol gal	2 75	@ 2	55	*Oil.*	
Oil.				Cod liver gal	2 25 @ 2 50
Cape	lb	26	@ 29	Lemon	lb 3 35 @ 5 75
Sperm	lb	60	@ 65	Neats f gal	1 40 @ 1 50
Am. Carb	lb	24	@ 28	Linseed raw gal	1 00 @ 1 00
Aniseed	lb	105	@ 110	Linseed boiled gal	1 00 @ 1 00
Annotta	lb	80	@ 90	Neats f gal	1 40 @ 1 50
Arsenic Pot	lb	4	@ 5	Olive f gal	2 50 @ 3 00
Soda	lb	4½	@ 5	quarts doz	7 50 @ 15 00
Asafoetida	lb	1 00	@ 1 10	pints doz	4 50 @ 7 50
Bay Rum gal	4 50	@ 6	00	Origan	lb 8 00 @ 1 00
Balsams.				Peppermint	lb 6 00 @ 6 50
Canada	lb	88	@ 1 00	Rosemary	lb 1 50 @ 3 25
Cinch'd	lb	1 75	@ 1 95	Sassafras	lb 1 50 @ 1 60
" Pale	lb	1 75	@ 2 00	Spearmint	lb 6 00 @ 6 50
" Com	lb	45	@ 60	Tanners gal	1 00 @ 1 15
Copaiba	lb	45	@ 50	Whale gal	1 00 @ 1 15
Fir	lb	30	@ 35	Wintergn	lb 5 75 @ 6 25
Peru	lb	1 00	@ 1 10	Wormseed	lb 3 50 @ 4 00
Tolu	lb	1 00	@ 1 10	Phosphes	lb 1 25 @ 1 50
Bi Carb	lb	5	@ 6	Pt Paris	lb 45 @ 50
Bi Chrom	lb	22	@ 24	*Potass.*	
Chlorate	lb	55	@ 62	Bi Chrom	lb 22 @ 24
Iodide	lb	3 50	@ 3 75	Chlorate	lb 55 @ 62
Prus Yel	lb	46	@ 48	Iodide	lb 3 50 @ 3 75
Red	lb	65	@ 70	Prus Yel	lb 46 @ 48
Putty	lb	5	@ 6	Red	lb 65 @ 70
Quicksilver	lb	2 00	@ 2 05	Putty	lb 5 @ 6
Rosin	bbl	6 00	@ 6 25	Quicksilver	lb 2 00 @ 2 05
Roots.				Rosin	bbl 6 00 @ 6 25
Gentian	lb	24	@ 26	*Roots.*	
Ginger J C	lb	27	@ 29	Gentian	lb 24 @ 26
" Jamaica	lb	33	@ 35	Ginger J C	lb 27 @ 29
Ipecac	lb	3 00	@ 3 10	" Jamaica	lb 33 @ 35
Jalap	lb	2 20	@ 2 30	Ipecac	lb 3 00 @ 3 10
Liquorice	lb	13	@ 15	Jalap	lb 2 20 @ 2 30
Rhub E I	lb	2 75	@ 3 00	Liquorice	lb 13 @ 15
Rhub Cal	lb	1 65	@ 1 75	Rhub E I	lb 2 75 @ 3 00
Senega	lb	65	@ 70	Rhub Cal	lb 1 65 @ 1 75
Valer En	lb	25	@ 30	Senega	lb 65 @ 70
" Germ	lb	35	@ 37	Valer En	lb 25 @ 30
Sal Ammo	lb	16	@ 18	" Germ	lb 35 @ 37
" Epsom	lb	5	@ 6	Sal Ammo	lb 16 @ 18
Soda	lb	5½	@ 6	" Epsom	lb 5 @ 6
Seed.				Soda	lb 5½ @ 6
Canary	lb	11	@ 12	*Seed.*	
Hemp	lb	6	@ 7	Canary	lb 11 @ 12
Cardamn	lb	2 00	@ 2 50	Hemp	lb 6 @ 7
Coriander	lb	25	@ 30	Cardamn	lb 2 00 @ 2 50
Senna Al	lb	50	@ 55	Coriander	lb 25 @ 30
" Tinn	lb	25	@ 30	Senna Al	lb 50 @ 55
Soda.				" Tinn	lb 25 @ 30
Bi Carb	lb	7	@ 8	*Soda.*	
Caustic	lb	8	@ 9	Bi Carb	lb 7 @ 8
Soap Cast	lb	12	@ 15	Caustic	lb 8 @ 9
" Castwh	lb	28	@ 31	Soap Cast	lb 12 @ 15
Sulphate	lb	3	@ 4	" Castwh	lb 28 @ 31
Sugar Ld	lb	43	@ 46	Sulphate	lb 3 @ 4
Sulphur	lb	6	@ 7	Sugar Ld	lb 43 @ 46
Terra Jap	lb	8½	@ 9	Sulphur	lb 6 @ 7
Verdigris	lb	45	@ 50	Terra Jap	lb 8½ @ 9
Vermill	lb	57	@ 65	Verdigris	lb 45 @ 50
Vitriol,				Vermill	lb 57 @ 65
Copal	lb	2 50	@ 4 00	Vitriol,	
Japan	gal	1 30	@ 1 85	Copal	lb 2 50 @ 4 00
Damar	gal	1 40	@ 1 45	Japan	gal 1 30 @ 1 85
Ven Red	lb	4	@ 4½	Damar	gal 1 40 @ 1 45
				Ven Red	lb 4 @ 4½

Wool.

Since our last report there has been some activity in the purchase of the low and medium wools at higher prices, ranging from 40 to 45c. But little doing in fine wools and no desire to purchase at over 60@62c. Manufacturers are not yet prepared to accept these prices for fine wools, while, on the other hand, buyers do not care to buy anything but the coarse and medium wool. This seems to be the case, also, in other sections, and we hear that a pretty large proportion of the low and medium wools are already sold at from 40 to 45c. We quote coarse fleece, 40@42c; medium fleece, 42@43c; tub-washed, 44@45c.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, June 26, 1869. }

There is a fair demand from yards with good stocks on hand.

We quote from yards as follows:

CLEAR AND SELECTED LUMBER.	
Clear, ₱ M	$65 00
First Common	55 00
Second Common	38 00
Third Common	22 00
Fencing, ₱ M	18 00
Bridge Joists and Scantling	18 00
PLANK OR LUMBER.	
First Common, ₱ M	$50 00
Clear	55 00
Second Common	35 00
Flooring Boards	45 00
Flooring on both sides	50 00
Shelving on one side	35 00
Shelving on both sides	40 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve inch vertical, with strips	33 00
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards	45 00
SHINGLES AND LATH.	
No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 7 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	6 50
No. 1, 18-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 2, 18-inch, shaved	5 00
Lath	4 00

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, June 26, 1869. }

The market during the week was not an active one, the demand for raw irons being restricted to small parcels merely to fill out mixtures. In a few days at farthest most of the mills will go out of operation for stock taking and the necessary repairs, after a long spell of activity. In regard to prices we have no change to note, the supply being about equal to the demand.

Receipts of pig irons have also been correspondingly light, with but little accumulation of stock in hand.

Foundry irons of desirable grades continue in light supply and find ready sale. Common and inferior grades are in better supply, with only a moderate demand.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal—Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

250 tons Mottled	$35 00—60 days
200 tons Mottled	35 00—60 days
100 tons Grey Forge	37 00—6 mos.
50 tons Grey Forge	37 00—4 mos.
65 tons Grey Forge	37 50—4 mos.
100 tons Medium Grey Forge	37 00—6 mos.
50 tons Grey Forge	37 00—cash.
50 tons Close Grey Forge	35 00—cash.

Anthracite.

50 tons No. 1 Foundry	$43 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 2 Foundry	41 00—4 mos.
50 tons Mottled	39 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 3 Grey Forge	38 00—4 mos.
20 tons No. 2 Foundry	41 50—4 mos.
10 tons Soft Grey Forge	43 50—4 mos.

Allegheny Coke.

100 tons Red Bank	$38 00—6 mos.

Pig Iron, Bloom, and Ore Receipts by River.

	Tons.
Loomis & Collard, pig metal	283
Nimick & Co., " "	597
J. W. Porter, " "	117½
J. Mountford, " "	100
Total	591½

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, metal	10 | Superior Iron Works, m 3
Hailman & H, m	1 | Bryan & Caughey, metal 3
Spriance Mills, ore	12 |
Total	31

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Bryan & Caughey, m	1 | J Reamer, metal
Lloyd & Black, m	1 | Lyon, Shorb & Co, m
J Moorhead, metal	2 |
Total	11

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, blooms	11 | McKnight, P & Co, ore
Total	18

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, June 26, 1869. }

There continues a large demand for crackers, and Marvin's card rates are given as follows:

Boston Crackers	10	Milk Biscuit	11
Wine "	11	Sugar "	15
Soda "	9	Extra Pilot	9
Oyster "	8½	Almond Nic	18
Water "	8	Fruit Crackers	15
Butter "	11	Fried Cakes	16
Sugar "	11	Spiced Jumbles	15
Dyspepsia "	11	Sugar Jumbles	16
Lemon "	11	Ginger Snaps	10
Cream Crackers	28	Orange Cakes	20
Novelty "	16	Toast Biscuit	9
Cracker Meal	16		

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 25, 1869.

River falling, with about eight feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 80° at 5 P. M.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., June 25, 1869.

River falling, with fifty-five inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 79° at 4 P. M. W.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, June 25, 1869.

River falling, with about eight feet of water. Weather clear; thermometer 79° at 6 P. M. C.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., June 24, 1869.

Boats passed down to-day: Fleetwood at 7 P. M. Passed up: Oliver No. 4 at 3 P. M. River rising. Weather clear and very warm. H.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., June 25, 1869.

River stationary, with seven inches water in the channel. Weather clear and pleasant. Thermometer seventy-nine at 6 P. M. F.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Hector	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Wilson	Geneva.
Allens May	Flanegan	Geneva.
Petrolia	Nipp	Parkersburg.

Departed.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Finklin	G. W. Clarke	Geneva.
Hiefla	Phillips	Geneva.
New State	Muhleman	Wheeling.
Kenton	Whitaker	Portsmouth.
R. C. Gray	Whitaker	St. Louis.

MONONGAHELA—Six feet, falling.

THE marks last evening indicated six feet and falling. Trade on the landing was moderately active. The weather was warm. The departures include the Kenton for Portsmouth, and the R. C. Gray for St. Louis, with good trips.

THE steamer Argosy, Capt. G. D. Moore, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Friday.

THE steamers Belle Vernon and Leonidas were at Louisville on Wednesday, *en route* for this city.

THE steamer R. C. Gray, Capt. I. N. Whitaker, left for St. Louis with a good trip. The pilots are Reno and Shouse.

THE steamer Glendale, Capt. Hare, from St. Louis, duly left Cairo at 10 P. M. Wednesday, on our friend Mellon for a manifest. Thanks.

THE rates of freight to Arkansas river were advanced twenty-five cents, at St. Louis on Tuesday.

NORTHERN LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS.—Through receipts given to all points on the Upper Mississippi to St. Paul at the lowest rates, by R. C. Gray, No. 91 Water street.

THE junctual packet Allena May, Captain Elangear, takes her departure this day at four P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva. Shippers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE Parkersburg packet for this port is the steamer Petrolia, Capt. J. B. Nipp, leaving at noon. This boat is well found in every particular. The clerks are Messrs. Mahlon and Kirker. Persons going that way will be well cared for.

THE Mississippi Valley Navigation Company have again got a boat constructed for to be built on the DeHaven plan. The circumstances are making the contract, place, time, etc., are not given, to be sure, but then the Memphis papers contain a full description of the proposed steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The fine packet Kate Putnam, George W. Reed, commander, takes her departure this day for Cincinnati and all way ville. To persons going that way a fine opportunity is presented. The

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE SHUGART MURDER TRIAL

Third Day's Proceedings—A Jury at Length Selected—Opening Remarks of the District Attorney—The Testimony of the Family Physician—How Mrs. Shugart Acted During Her Husband's Illness—Positive Proof of Poison Having Been Administered—Interesting Chemical Experiments with the Stomach of the Poisoned Man—The Physician Thinks Poison Must Have Been Administered to Deceased a Second Time, and Just Before His Death.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BUTLER, PA., June 24, 1869.

Court met at nine o'clock this morning, and the empannelling of the jury in the Shugart poisoning case was proceeded with. The Sheriff reported that the thirty talesmen had been obtained. The country for nine miles around the city was visited by Sheriff Story in order to secure the necessary number of men, and some of the old farmers as they came into Court this morning looked like militia men after a draft. One farmer who resided nine miles from the city was in town, and hearing that the Sheriff was hunting up men he drove home hurriedly, but found the Sheriff at the house waiting for him.

ONE OF THE TALESMEN FAINTS AWAY.

All but one of the necessary number of jurors had been empanelled, when Mr. N. M. Slagle was called, and after answering the usual preliminary questions, stated that he thought he would be unable, in consequence of ill health, to sit as a juror, and was really unable to come to town, but did for fear that the Court would think that he was dodging the jury. He was excused, took a chair and a moment after fainted. A glass of water was thrown in his face, and he shortly after recovered sufficiently to be able, with the assistance of a couple of tipstaves, to leave the Court House.

THE JURY.

At a quarter after ten a jury was obtained, and the indictment read to them. The following is a list of the jurors: Stephen Boyce, Middlesex township; Joseph West, Cranberry township; Albert G. Boyd, Donegal township; Wm. Layton, Venango township; Thomas C. Coulter, Concord township; Alexander Black, Fairview township; Hugh Williams, Middlesex township; Andrew P. Christy, Concord township; Wm. Braham, Mercer township; John Hunter, Butler township; E. D. Stevenson, Summit township; Leslie Haziett, Forward township.

OPENING SPEECH OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

District Attorney Greer opened the case on behalf of the Commonwealth at half-past ten o'clock. He said it was a most desirable matter to conduct a prosecution in a murder case. The prisoner stood indicted for the highest crime known to the law, and the prosecution did not desire to do her any injustice. In the town of Butler had lived an old respectable man, hard working and industrious. On the 20th of October last he was taken suddenly ill and died, and it was suspected that he had been poisoned, and his stomach was taken out and analyzed by a chemist and found to contain arsenic. It would be proved, as the Commonwealth expected, that this poison was administered by his wife. In October Mr. Shugart had returned home sick; appeared to have the colic, but vomited afterwards and recovered, and on the 20th of October started out to work in the cornfield. About noon his daughter took him out some food, and after eating it commenced trying to corn fodder, his daughter leaving him. Soon after she started home, and after going a short distance he was unable to proceed further and was assisted home by a friend. After he arrived home he said to his wife, "Phoebe, you made me my last soup; you have made me my last supper." Afterwards they dressed, it was claimed, must have had more arsenic given him in a supper he ate that night, his stomach and bowels were entirely empty; gave directions to Mrs. S. as to what should be done for him; requested that no one should vomiting and purging from what cause I did not know; the frozen cabbage and radish he had eaten the night before was sufficient to have produced cholera morbus; he would not take or prescribe any stimulating drinks; he was cold —very cold, and I gave directions for warm applications; this was before I left the bedside; she then commenced to talk about herself; she stated that she had been poisoned at first by the neighbors that the Shugart family died of camp colic, and her husband would die suddenly, and that she kept talking about poison all the time Mr. Shugart was sick; and that she had also said that Mrs. Shugart was worse than a snake. It would be proved that Martin had on one occasion said to Mrs. Shugart that she was as pretty a woman as she was ought not to have such an ugly man as Shugart, and it would be better if he were out of the way. It would also be proved that when the poor man was lying on his death bed, breathing his last, a I know who did it." *The old man said, "Oh, my God, my God,"* and rolled to the side of the bed, and said, pointing to Mrs. Shugart, "There is the woman that did it." She then put her arms around his neck and said: "For God's sake, forgive me, Jake Martin is the cause of this." Perhaps the evidence might be somewhat different from that before the Coroner's jury, but the Commonwealth expected to be able to clearly establish the guilt of the prisoner, and then a verdict of guilty would be rendered.

The speech of the learned District Attorney was an able one, and was listened to with marked attention by the large audience.

TESTIMONY OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Stephen Bredin was the first witness sworn, and testified as follows: Have been a practicing physician for seven or eight years, am located in the town of Butler; visited Jacob Shugart in the afternoon, immediately after dinner, on the day of his death, on Tuesday, the 19th of October, 1869; Mr. Shugart resided in a brick dwelling, a short distance from the court house, on Washington street; have been their family physician for three years; was called upon immediately after dinner on the 19th by one of the little girls, Annie; it was between one and half-past one o'clock; visited the house at once, and found Mr. Shugart in bed, when I first went into the room they were in the back room; there were no persons in the room except Mr. and Mrs. Shugart and the sick child; Mr. Shugart had his face covered with a quilt; I sat down on a chair and slipped my hands under the clothes, without lifting the cover, to examine his pulse; asked questions relative to his sickness and they were answered by Mrs. Shugart; she said he had not been well in the morning; had rose late, and in spite of her remonstrance had gone to the field to his work; that he had got home late the evening before and eaten heartily of boiled cabbage and radish; she said the cabbage was frozen when she boiled it; that he had been up and was sick during the night, and had also eaten of it and been sick; that it was rank poison, and Dr. McJunkin had said it was; she also asked my opinion in regard to it; she made a repetition of these remarks, using the word poison; understood her to mean that it was indigestible; asked Mr. Shugart the questions and Mrs. Shugart answered them; his pulse was very low and weak, indicating very great prostration of the system; examined his face and found that he looked as sick as his pulse indicated; then asked him if he had been cold in the field, and received no answer to that; understood he had been drinking corn the day before; I then returned as to what he had eaten, and inquired how he had got home; she said she had prepared for him a dish of soup—the soup that he likes—I think she called it a cream soup; she said she had made it very nicely, and let them all taste it to see whether it was good; that she had put it in the bucket and tied it up to keep it warm, and told the little girl to hurry and get it to her father after he had eaten the soup he got sick; I then insisted on his answering the questions himself; asked him what he had eaten to make him sick—if it was the soup; he answered me that it was "too fat;" believe that was the answer; after he answered himself, she had spoken in regard to his vomiting; after starting from the house, after going a short distance he was unable to proceed further and was assisted home by a friend. After he arrived home he said to his wife, "Phoebe, you made me my last soup; you have made me my last supper." Afterwards they dressed, it was claimed, must have had more arsenic given him in a supper he ate that night, his stomach and bowels were entirely empty; gave directions to Mrs. S. as to what should be done for him; requested that no one should vomiting and purging from what cause I did not know; the frozen cabbage and radish he had eaten the night before was sufficient to have produced cholera morbus; he would not take or prescribe any stimulating drinks; he was cold —very cold, and I gave directions for warm applications; this was before I left the bedside; she then commenced to talk about herself; she stated that she had been poisoned at first by the neighbors that the Shugart family died of camp colic, and her husband would die suddenly, and that she kept talking about poison all the time Mr. Shugart was sick; and that she had also said that Mrs. Shugart was worse than a snake. It would be proved that Martin had on one occasion said to Mrs. Shugart that she was as pretty a woman as she was ought not to have such an ugly man as Shugart, and it would be better if he were out of the way. It would also be proved that when the poor man was lying on his death bed, breathing his last, a